

The humblest citizen in all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error.

THE LABOR WORLD

FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, ECONOMIC REFORM AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

You shall not press down upon the brow of labor the cross of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

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TWO CENTS.

STRONGEST UNIONS ONLY GETTING AID IN GREAT BRITAIN

Unorganized Workers In England Made to Suffer Rise In Prices.

That the English government is raising the wages only of the strongly organized trades during the war and is letting the unorganized suffer from the rise in prices is the statement of Charles Edward Russel in his letter from London to The Cleveland Press, in which he says:

The fact is, the government is becoming a great employer at a troublesome time in the history of labor. Already it is walking the slack wire and juggling hard to keep its balance between labor organizations that are powerful and those that are not.

It lost no time in giving the railroad men what they wanted; they are strongly organized.

Union Turned Down. But when the postoffice workers, being but ill organized, represented that as the war had greatly increased their labors and lengthened their hours, they should have the same war bonus that had been allowed the railroad men, the government coldly turned them down.

Recently the government negotiated with the strongly organized miners for a longer working day. The miners demurred and pointed to the law.

"Oh, we'll have the law amended," said the government agents, cheerfully. "If you do, we'll strike," said the miners.

The law has not been amended, but the miners are demanding that the mine owners share with them the great increase of profits the owners have raked off from the war, and an alarmed government is sitting on the safety valve.

Driven to Enlist. Other conditions contribute to an uneasy situation. At the instance of the government, some employers have all but driven employees into the army.

Sometimes the vacancies thus made have been filled with women—at lower wages.

At the end of April it was estimated that more than 100,000 women had gone to work in places previously filled by men.

CLAYTON LAW ENDORSED BY CONGRESSMAN COOPER

RACINE, Wis., June 18.—In a speech on "Labor Legislation," before a large crowd of unionists in this city, Congressman Cooper said:

"Sentiment in regard to the workingman has changed entirely, as is evidenced particularly by this clause in the Clayton law: 'The labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.' This sentiment will go 'round the world,' the same as Thomas Jefferson's declaration that 'all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights.' This declaration now adorns the walls of many school rooms in Europe, and has even spread to Japan."

The speaker compared present conditions with those of but a few years ago, when men were imprisoned for striking. At that time they could obtain no lien on the property they were working on, and in Massachusetts there is a case on record of a man being imprisoned for a debt of \$4, reclaimed the Congressman.

IMMIGRATION TO U. S. SHOWS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Immigration to the United States is on the increase, according to figures for April, just issued by the federal department of labor.

During that month 31,765 were admitted, against 18,704 for February and 26,235 for March.

Except Ireland, which increased from 452 in March to 1,238 in April, southern Europe furnished the largest gains. Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, increased from 3,357 to 6,032; Portugal, from 411 to 762.

Japan increased from 658 to 875. Mexico dropped from 1,164 in March to 223 in April, while China maintained its steady average, 156 arriving during April.

Of the skilled trades, the carpenters received the greatest number—486—during April. The total number of skilled workers arrived during the month was 3,955. Farm laborers totaled 2,353 and laborers, 3,860.

The figures show that California and the state of Washington are rapidly facing the same immigration problems that now confront eastern industrial centers. During April, 1,908 immigrants were ticketed to California and 1,135 to Washington. New York received 6,174; Massachusetts, 2,473; Pennsylvania, 1,826, and Illinois, 1,177.

FEDERATED TRADES ASSEMBLY IS BUSY

Vote Funds to Aid Operators in Fight at Rex and Lyric Theaters.

FURNISS SHOWS LITTLE AND NARROW SPIRIT

Delegates Elected to Attend Annual Convention of State Federation.

At the last meeting of the Federated Trades assembly several matters of great importance were disposed of. The meeting was the best attended in several months. Approximately 50 delegates were present.

Painters' Grievance Handled. The grievance of the painters' union which has been investigated by a committee of the assembly was referred back to the union for reconsideration. The complaint was that concerning the employment of non-union painters at the California Wine House but upon investigation it developed that the proprietor of the house was in no way responsible for the occurrence and therefore could not be held liable.

Appropriate Fund for Operators. A fund of \$50 was appropriated by the assembly to the operators' union to aid them in their fight against the conditions existing at the Rex and Lyric theaters.

It was reported to the assembly that a tentative proposition had been offered to Mr. Furniss for a settlement of the difficulty but that in his opinion a narrower stipit it was rejected. The proposition offered was that the operators now employed in the two houses place their applications with the local and that they be required to take the operators examination before an impartial board of examiners and further that Andrew Modine at the expiration of a year again place his application with the local and take the required technical examination. That efforts have honestly been made by the operators to have all but driven employees into the army.

Adopt Resolutions. Resolutions were adopted by the assembly against the conviction of John R. Lawson and Zancanelli in the Colorado trouble. A resolution was also adopted complimenting Chairman Frank P. Walsh for the work he has accomplished in showing the connection between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the Colorado Fuel and Iron company during the strike of the United Mine Workers of America.

Elect Delegates. Five delegates were elected to the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor which will open July 18 at Winona, Minn. The delegates elected are as follows: Henry Perreault, Peter Schaeffer, Peter Marandaw, R. J. Coole and W. J. Dutcher. A committee was also appointed to wait upon the manager of a local firm whose employees have made themselves conspicuous in patronizing the Rex and Lyric theaters.

The next meeting of the assembly will be June 25.

SOCIALIST PAPER PLANT BLOWN UP

Dynamiting Came On Eve of Miners' Day—Feared Slur On Unions.

BUTTE, Mont., June 18.—The dynamiting of the Butte Socialist Publishing company's plant early last Friday caused a sensation as it came virtually on the eve of June 13, union miners' day.

It was on that day a year ago that riots which culminated in the dynamiting of Union hall and the placing of this district under martial law occurred.

Someone effected an entrance into the Socialist Publishing company plant through a rear window and placed a dynamite charge on the press. It was completely wrecked and the building was badly damaged. The plant was worth \$7,000.

Ex-Mayor Lewis J. Duncan, editor of The Butte Weekly Socialist, denied a report that the pending issue, which was on the press, was devoted to Miners, day and carrying something objectionable to the unionists. No arrests have been made.

COMMON LABORERS TO ENJOY REAL VACATION

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 18.—"Common laborers" employed by the city will hereafter enjoy a fifteen days' vacation with pay. This rule now applies to every department in the city.

The question of cost was discussed by the commissioners, but it was finally agreed that a \$2 man is as much entitled to a vacation as any one else. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

MEDDLING WITH CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TO SAVE MONEY TO CITY? ROB PETER TO PAY PAUL

Two weeks ago Commissioner Silberstein started on a crusade to cut the expenses of the city by attempting to discharge without cause Ruben Johnson from the position of secretary of the Civil Service commission for which service Mr. Johnson is paid \$50 per month. In addition to this Mr. Johnson receives \$75 per month as secretary in the health department of the city.

At the time of this proposed change, on the part of the Commissioner of Public Safety, word was given to the press that Leonard McHugh, law clerk to City Attorney Greene, would serve in the capacity of secretary to the civil service commission without extra compensation, thereby saving the city of Duluth \$600 per year.

Whether the change was an effort to save the city a paltry \$600 per year or whether the main object was to cripple the usefulness of the civil service, through destroying the purpose for which the commission was organized, is a subject of discussion among interested parties throughout the city.

The citizens of Duluth have approved the civil service. The State of Minnesota has approved of the civil service. The United States government has approved of the civil service. The civil service is an important and essential part of every progressive and important city in the United States. Because a city commissioner

doesn't approve apparently of the civil service on the grounds that "competent" employees are not secured in this way, is the civil service to be tampered with at the whims of a single individual? How much is really being saved to the city of Duluth?

Is Leonard McHugh willing to serve without additional compensation? Let the following resolution, introduced by Mayor Prince, adopted by the city council by unanimous vote, answer the question:

"Resolved, That the salary of Mr. J. Leonard McHugh, as collector of wheelage tax, is fixed at one hundred dollars per month; and that the pay roll be amended to show that such was the compensation for the month of May, 1915.

"Mayor Prince moved the adoption of the resolution and it was declared adopted upon the following vote:

"Yeas—Commissioners Farrell, Merritt, Silberstein, Voss, Mayor Prince—5.

"Nays—None.

"Passed, June 7, 1915.
"Approved, June 9, 1915."

city departments as a means of paying off political debts. For the very reason that efficiency has always been impaired, through politicians securing the control of job appointments the civil service was adopted. To make of clerkships and other important offices in and about the city hall the football of wily benefactors at the public trough would be again to usher in one of the most corrupting influences in municipal government.

To allow an elected official to appoint the secretary of the civil service commission is to make a joke of the commission and to render it an unnecessary and useless part in city control.

The commission must be allowed to choose their own secretary, and especially it must not be at the mercy of any man who has admitted that he does not believe in civil service appointments.

Let the citizens of Duluth bear in mind that Commission government was adopted in this city in order to obtain greater efficiency. If the civil service is to be destroyed and the government of this city is to revert back to the spoils system, then the sooner the entire system of government goes back to the federal system with all its log-rolling tactics, its trading of votes, its inherent weaknesses and other ills, the better it will be for the people and the best interests of the city.

Gompers on Equal Work and Suffrage

The American labor movement stands committed for equality of opportunity, for equal work, whether performed by men or women. It also stands for equal rights before the law, and that implies equal suffrage in the selection of those who shall administer and execute the law.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor.

GOVERNMENT OWNED RAILWAYS WOULD BE GREAT BOON TO LABOR

"Not until the people themselves take over and operate the railroads will either capital or labor have a square deal in America."

This is what Amos Pinchot told an audience which filled the auditorium of Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets, in New York. It was the "Bill of Rights" night, held under the auspices of the East Side Forum of the East Side Neighborhood association.

Pinchot traced the power of monopolies to the control by them of the transportation facilities, and urged government ownership of the railroads as a remedy.

"The main point about government ownership," said Mr. Pinchot, "is not that under it railroads will be better run than they are now—although, when we remember now rarely the directors of our roads have been able to refrain from the temptation of looting and demoralizing their own properties, we are justified in believing that government ownership will be more efficient than private ownership has been.

"The principle thing that government ownership will do, will be to develop industry and produce a condition where both capital and labor will have the maximum opportunity to apply themselves.

"At present, industrial America is producing at least a third less than it ought to produce. It is also using perhaps a third less labor than it ought to use. Why is this? It is because our great captains of industry have found that they can make more money year in and year out by only turning out of their mills, mines and factories as much product as they can sell to the public at a fancy monopoly price.

Private Ownership Boosts Prices. "Now the means by which this restriction of product and killing of prices is accomplished, is largely the control over transportation that private ownership of railroads gives to the dominating group in each industry. Not long ago the interstate commerce commission said that in any industry, whoever controls the avenues of transportation of either the raw material of the finished product, can determine the price of the product for the whole trade in all parts of the United States and drive competitors out of business, if necessary, in order to do so.

"This is the crux of the situation. Through the alliance between our great industrial producers and our railroads, the former are not only able to drive other producers out of business, but to keep possible producers from getting into business as well. In this way they held down the volume of coal, oil, steel, beef and other commodities that are sold to people of the United States.

"How easy this process of restriction has been, which results in a third less business and employment than we ought to have is illustrated by the history of the Standard Oil company. Mr. Rockefeller went to the railroads and said, 'You ship for me cheaper than anybody else.'

"That was the end of competition; that was the finish of development in the oil business, except what Mr. Rockefeller was willing to permit. When pipe lines came in, he had the grasp, because the Standard Oil controlled the pipe lines.

Dictates Entire Trade. "Any sane child can understand that, if one man can ship his product cheaper than other men, the first man becomes absolute dictator over the whole trade. For cheaper transportation means that the first man begins business with an advantage, an economy, a differential in his favor that the others do not enjoy. And in a rate-war, such a differential determines the result in advance.

"Today, it is not an exaggeration to say that no man or company, no matter how rich, can go into industrial production and successfully compete with our great existing corporations, unless he has the power to get the same favors from the railroads as they do. Ask the Argentine beef packers why they cannot compete with the Armour's and their allied associates. Ask the independent oil, steel, or coal producers why they are at a disadvantage with the great trusts, and why the great trusts limit the output and control the price in America. And in nine cases out of ten, every one of them will point to

the railroads as the chief nigger in the industrial woodpile.

"I say that never until the people themselves take over and operate the railroads, and until every industrial producer has impartial access to transportation on equal terms, will either capital or labor have a square deal in America. Nor will the industrial development in this country reach a point anything like what is right and normal.

"But you may say, 'Cannot the interstate commerce commission make the railroads give transportation to all on equal terms?' The answer is emphatically 'No.' They do not and cannot and never will. Even the most ardent advocates of regulation now frankly admit that regulation is a failure and that railroad rebating, though preventable in some of its grosser forms, is just getting its second wind. Every commissioner of corporation, since Garfield's time, every interstate and state railroad commission will tell you, if they are frank, that to prevent the railroads from discriminating in favor of our great trusts is an absolute impossibility. As long as railroads are in private hands, they will be largely controlled by the same people, who controlled our industrial trusts. And as long as this is true, our railroads and our trusts will put their heads together and invent new methods of rebating faster than our commissions, congresses, legislatures and courts can devise means to prevent the old ones. We might as well look this fact in the face. It is as clear as sunlight to every informed and intelligent man. Private railroading means the crippling of our industrial system, the limitation of the opportunity of labor, and the molding of commercial America into a money-making machine for the benefit of a favored few."

RE-ELECT OLD OFFICERS EAST LIVERPOOL, O., June 18.—

All officers of the Brotherhood of Operative Potters have been re-elected by a referendum vote. Employment in this industry is reported as improving.

WISCONSIN LABOR WANT LAWS NOT SOPS

Secretary Morrison Agrees With Wisconsin Unionist On Merits Of Bill.

BELIEVES AMENDED BILL SHOULD BE DEFEATED

Labor Opponents In Congress Tried Similar Methods Without Success.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Wisconsin trade unionists are urging the state legislature to pass the anti-injunction bill introduced jointly by Assemblymen Frank Auer and Senator Boshard. The bill has been amended by the assembly committee on judiciary, and in a letter to A. F. L. Secretary Morrison, in which both bills are explained, Assemblyman Weber declares the altered bill "gives but little protection to labor."

In his reply, Secretary Morrison sustains this position and encourages the well-known Milwaukee unionist to continue his opposition to the amended bill.

Secretary Morrison says: "Cannot Accept Compromise. In a question of this kind we cannot adroitly accept compromise. Great fundamental principles of liberty and justice are involved that are either right or wrong. Your bill, No. 57 A, was a step forward, a great legitimate step, and one that ought not to be denied to the workers of Wisconsin by its legislature. The substitute offered by the committee is similar to many measures which were promptly offered us in congress by enemies of labor, and which we did not hesitate to denounce as pro-injunction bills. In other words, they legalized the issuance of injunctions curbing labor disputes and the use of the injunction writ to prevent the exercise of the most normal, present rights of the workers of our land. We unhesitatingly opposed such bills and denounced them vigorously. We found it better to delay from congress to congress, and if necessary, from generation to generation, in order to secure a measure that would be guaranteed instead of a subterfuge.

Would Spread Elsewhere. "If you accept a weak or mischievous measure, such as the committee substitute, the mischief will not end in Wisconsin, but the example will be used to thrust similar mischiefous legislation upon the workers in other states, and we will be compelled to travel around in innumerable circles for generations before that mischief could be undone.

"Your bill would be a genuine step in advance and upon it you could add other features without undoing what has been done. But upon the proposed substitute you would have more difficulty in disentangling the mischief than you would have in including new constructive features."

Corporations Seeking Intervention. "These two corporations are among the most brutal of all companies operating in Mexico. In 1910 the Greene Cananea company put down a strike of Mexican miners with Winchester's. Many were killed. It was a massacre, known to labor as the massacre of Cananea.

The Phelps-Dodge company is eagerly seeking intervention. These two companies believe that American capital will be more certain of dividends after intervention. So they are willing to contribute to the Red Cross in order that the Red Cross may go to Mexico as a mask for the batteries and regiments that are expected to follow it.

The powerful interests that are seeking intervention are in a frenzy of haste; for Carranza's latest victories over Villa, have left almost no power in his camp worthy of devotion. Carranza is nearing the point where he can claim—and prove on—supremacy over by far the major portion of the republic.

Carranza's forces now are pushing on to Mexico City and he is in a fair way to beat the Red Cross to the hungry masses there with food supplies.

The question now is whether the Krupp of America can force intervention before Carranza's soldiers can complete what little lies before them in the way of securing complete supremacy.

WORKERS ROBBED MORE NOW THAN IN FEUDAL TIMES

President Scott Nearing Shows Where Toolers Lose Products of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—"The Relative Merits of Work and Ownership" was discussed by Prof. Scott Nearing, of the University of Pennsylvania, at the conference of progressive Friends, at Longwood, Prof. Nearing said that, although most people had only vague ideas on the subject, there was in society a deep desire for truth and justice. They all felt that every one should have a fair opportunity.

In comparing the present condition of the worker with that of the past, he recalled the old feudal system of Europe in which the landlord exacted two days' labor in each week and allowed the tenant to till for himself the other four days.

He claimed that a new type of feudalism was now being established, in which the workers were taxed more heavily to support the property owners. As an instance, he cited that the railroads of the country earn \$20,000,000 a year, \$12,000,000 being paid for services and \$8,000,000 to the stockholders.

In the recent retrenchment many workers laid off and the public was taxed with higher rates, but the stockholders received the same interest as before.

The Astors in England drew \$6,000,000 a year from their estates in America, and when the tenants were unable to raise this sum they were evicted.

Society was made up of two groups, the large group who worked for the community and the comparatively small group who owned the community.

Although the social order owed everything to the worker, who was the mainstay of our civilization, ownership was allowed the prior claim. Our present system was hindering the worker and glorifying the owner.

The true aim of democracy should be to develop and express the individuality of each. To gain this end we should give every encouragement to the workers who were building up the communal life, and every discouragement to the mere parasite who rendered no service to the community.

GARRANZA STANDS FOR COMMON PEOPLE

Increases Factory Wages 35 Per Cent in Districts Where Underpaid.

By United News Writers. NEW YORK, June 18.—Representatives of the Constitutionalist government in this city have just received copies of a decree issued by First Chief Carranza, in Vera Cruz, which give to the workers in the textile industry in Mexico an increase of 35 and 40 per cent in wages. The decree sets forth that several contractors who have received requests from the workmen employed by them for increase in wages have stated that they would have no inconvenience in granting same, within reasonable limits, if the measure was made extensive to all similar factories, therefore, I have been pleased to decree the following:

"Article I—An increase of 35 per cent in the daily wages paid out at the present time to workers in the departments and other dependencies of spinning mills and weaving factories of cotton wool, fine and public fiber which are now established in the republic, or which may hereafter be established and an increase of 40 per cent in the payments made in said factories for needle work or job work. To be published for enforcement.

V. Carranza. Better proof than this could not be given that the present revolution in Mexico carried on by the Constitutionalist government is social as well as political, and that organized labor under the name of the Casa del Obrero Mundial knows what it is about when it entered into a contract with First Chief to aid the Constitutionalist cause. The Casa del Obrero Mundial has sent its delegates into every city under the jurisdiction of the Constitutionalist government and is now actively organizing the Mexican workers in their various industries with the public consent and assistance of First Chief Carranza.

REX AND LYRIC THEATERS DO NOT EMPLOY UNION LABOR